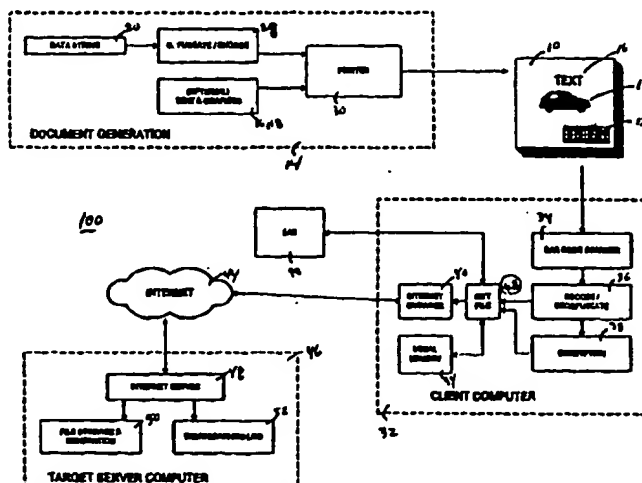




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(54) Title: AUTOMATIC ACCESS OF ELECTRONIC INFORMATION THROUGH MACHINE-READABLE CODES ON PRINTED DOCUMENTS



(57) Abstract

The present invention is a system and method for providing automated access to computer files stored in a database in either a local (32) or remote (46) server location. The system utilizes a machine-readable symbol (12) printed on a document (10). The machine-readable symbol (12) is printed and distributed by the vendor to the user. The user then scans the symbol via code scanning equipment (34) connected to a computer, decodes the raw decoded data, and the file location information is then used to retrieve the appropriate file. In a preferred embodiment, a URL of a file on the vendor's web site is encoded in the machine-readable symbol, thus enabling the client computer to access files through the Internet. The use of encryption allows the user to transmit his credit card number, thus enabling electronic commerce in a secure manner over the Internet.

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AUTOMATIC ACCESS OF ELECTRONIC INFORMATION THROUGH MACHINE-
READABLE CODES ON PRINTED DOCUMENTS

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATION

5 This application is based on and claims the
priority of co-pending provisional patent application filed
in the United States Patent and Trademark Office on November
8, 1996 and assigned Serial No. 60/030,166.

10 BACKGROUND ART

Electronic data sources, such as conventional
databases, the Internet (i.e., the World Wide Web("WWW"))
are a rich and important means of information retrieval and
distribution and, increasingly, electronic commerce.
15 However, there are problems finding the information desired
in this increasingly complex and changing network of data
sources. Recently introduced Internet "search engines",
such as YAHOO, help by allowing a user to search on-line
indices of information sources, and even full source text,
20 for relevant key words and phrases related to their topic of
interest, but even carefully structured queries by
experienced users often results in hundreds and even
thousands of possible "hits" which are not sufficiently
specific to preclude further manual search which is both
25 data resource inefficient and time consuming.

Because of these inefficiencies, as well as general
lack of familiarity with search engines and their syntax,
users often rely on human readable print and broadcast media
30 advertising to identify source addresses (e.g., Uniform

Resource Locators ("URLs")) for Web sites and other online information of interest. Print media is particularly effective since: (1) it is the most ubiquitous method of communication and advertising in the modern world; and (2) a printed document can serve as a persistent reference to be saved and used during a subsequent on-line session.

However, human readable printed source addresses, and especially URL's, are particularly difficult to manually enter in software programs, such as web browsers, due to their length and use of complex and unfamiliar symbols. If the characters in a URL are not entered exactly, retrieval is prevented or, in a limited number of cases, a legal but incorrect source is accessed. This is especially true when URLs incorporate foreign languages and/or complex query instructions to on-line databases, as is increasingly frequent in most Web sites. In addition, the inability to type or otherwise manually enter symbolic address information due to either disability or lack of training complicates use of on-line information resources such as the Internet for millions of individuals.

Finally, it is widely anticipated that Internet access will increasingly be provided through interactive cable television via Web-ready television receivers and set-top boxes used in conjunction with conventional television receivers. In this home entertainment environment, it is difficult to use keyboards for address entry due to both lack of typing skill and the cumbersome placement of these components. Another method which would eliminate typing and

allow users to directly link printed addresses and query scripts to electronic information sources would be highly desirable.

5 Companies that host Web sites for the purpose of providing information such as advertising, often want to know the identity and other related information of the users who visit their sites (i.e., download files therefrom). It would be quite advantageous to provide such companies or
10 vendors with this information as part of a specific file transfer request, e.g., as part of a CGI parameters string included in a URL. Additionally, it would be desirable to be able to effect a secure manner of transferring this
15 information, so that a user would have confidence in the system and thus send sensitive information such as a credit card number or the like with the file transfer request. This would enable electronic commerce to flourish well beyond the point it exists today..

20 DISCLOSURE OF THE INVENTION

 The present invention is a system and method for providing automated access to electronic information stored in a database in either a local or remote location. The system utilizes a machine-readable code printed on a
25 document, referred to herein as an intelligent document since it stores information used to automatically access the information. The machine-readable symbol comprises encoded source data, wherein the source data comprises application launch information as well as file location information.
30 The source data is encoded and printed, and then distributed

by the vendor by any logical means to the end user. The end user then scans the code via appropriate code scanning (e.g. bar code scanning) equipment, decodes the raw decoded data, and the file location information is then used to access the appropriate file. In a preferred embodiment, a Web browser program is launched, and the URL of the vendor's Web site is accessed through the Internet. Local file retrieval may also be implemented on the client computer itself, as well as over an intranet or LAN environment. Additional user-specific demographic data such as the user's name and address may also be encoded in the machine-readable code when the document is specifically tailored for individual targeting, such as mailing labels. This demographic information is uploaded to the WWW site for use by the vendor. In addition, the present invention encodes security data, such as an encryption key, for use in secure data transmissions such as electronic commerce over the Internet.

In particular, the present invention is a method and system for a computer, such as a client computer in a networked computer system, to retrieve a computer file in which a symbol data string comprising a file location pointer is encoded into a machine readable symbol such as a two-dimensional bar code symbol, and the machine readable symbol is rendered within a data carrier (e.g. printed on an intelligent document). A computer input device such as a two-dimensional bar code scanner is coupled to the client computer and transposes an input data string from the machine readable symbol. The computer parses the input data string to determine the file location pointer, and the file

location pointer is then utilized pointer to request the computer file designated thereby.

5 The file location pointer may be utilized to request the computer file by either passing it to an application program on the client computer suitable for processing the corresponding computer file, and then the application program retrieving the computer file from the specified file location. Alternatively, the file location pointer may be
10 utilized to request the computer file by retrieving a copy of the computer file from the specified file location, and then invoking an application program on the client computer suitable for processing the corresponding computer file.

15 The client computer assembles a computer file transfer request word including the file location pointer and transmits the request word to a target server computer over a computer network system, which may be a wide area network such as the Internet or a local area network (LAN) or
20 intranet. The file location pointer may alternatively specify the location of a computer file stored in a local memory resident in the client computer rather than on a target server computer. When the computer file to be retrieved is on a target server computer on a network, then
25 the file location pointer is a network address associated with the target server computer and a file identifier correlated to the computer file requested by said client computer. In particular, when utilizing the Internet, the file location pointer may be in the form of a uniform
30 resource locator (URL). In any type of networked

environment, the target server computer receives the computer file transfer request word and transmits a computer file to the client computer in response thereto.

5 In addition to the file location pointer, the present invention takes advantage of the information density of the two-dimensional symbology by encoding a source identifier data string within the machine readable symbol. The source identifier data string is used to denote the particular
10 source of the data carrier such as a particular magazine or ad, or can be used to denote an expected user or targeted group of users of the data carrier. The source identifier string is then transposed by the client computer, assembled within the computer file transfer request word, and
15 transmitted to the target server computer. The target server computer stores the source identifier data string received from the client computer in the computer file transfer request word.

20 Additionally, the machine readable symbol also has encoded therein an encryption key associated with the source identifier data string, which is also transposed by the computer input device. The encryption key is used by the client computer to encrypt information specific to a user of
25 the client computer, and the encrypted user information is assembled within the computer file transfer request word and transmitted to the target server computer. The information specific to a user may be obtained, prior to encryption, from a user information data file stored on the client
30 computer, or it may be obtained from user demographics data

correlated to a targeted user of the data carrier that had been previously encoded within and transposed from the machine readable symbol.

5 The target server computer may then utilize the source identifier data string received as part of the file transfer request word to access a lookup table to determine a decryption key, and then decrypt the encrypted user information received said client computer in the file
10 transfer request word. The lookup table may either be stored locally on the target server computer, or it may be stored remotely on a secondary server computer.

15 The decrypted user information may comprise sensitive user information such as a credit card number associated with the user of said client computer, thus enabling on online electronic commercial transaction by utilizing the credit card number. The user demographics data may be used by the target server computer to determine the file to
20 transmit to the client computer; i.e. certain files may be targeted to specific users of the system.

25 The machine-readable symbol may also have encoded therein an executable command to launch a software utility resident on the client computer, and the software utility is then automatically launched after the machine readable symbol is transposed. For example, the software utility may be an Internet browser program or a word processing program. In addition, specific functions may also be encoded in the
30 machine readable symbol along with the application launch

command, such as a command to execute a print job of the retrieved computer file.

5 The symbol data string may optionally be obfuscated
prior to being encoded into the machine readable symbol, in
which case the input string transposed must likewise be de-
obfuscated by the client computer. The obfuscation may be
by computing a checksum of the symbol data string,
10 encrypting the symbol data string by utilizing the checksum
as an encryption key, and assembling the checksum with the
encrypted symbol data string prior to encoding into the
machine readable symbol. The de-obfuscation would then be
accomplished by parsing the input data string to determine
the checksum, decrypting the encrypted symbol data string
15 with the checksum as a decryption key, computing a checksum
of the decrypted symbol data string, and comparing the
computed checksum with the checksum from said input data
string. A valid data condition would be indicated when the
comparison step is successful; and an invalid data condition
20 would be indicated when the comparison step is unsuccessful.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWING

25 Figure 1 is a diagram of the system of the present invention.

Figure 2 is a diagram of the document generation
function of Figure 1.

30 Figure 3 is a diagram of the client computer functions
of Figure 1.

Figure 4 is a diagram of the deobfuscating function carried out by the client computer of Figure 3.

5 Figure 5 is a diagram of the target server computer of Figure 1.

Figure 6 is a top level flowchart of the method of the present invention.

10

Figure 7 is a flowchart of the document generation of the present invention.

15 Figures 8 and 9 are a flowchart of the scanning and processing by the client computer of the present invention; and

Figure 10 is a flowchart of method used by the target server computer of the present invention.

20

BEST MODE FOR CARRYING OUT THE INVENTION

25 The system 100 of the present invention for generating and reading an intelligent document 10 is illustrated in block diagram form in Figure 1. The system 100 comprises an intelligent document generation system 14, which encodes, assembles and prints an intelligent document 10 for subsequent scanning at a client computer.

30 The system operates as follows: A vendor who wishes to provide an intelligent document 10 programs certain

parameters into a data string 20 which will be encoded within a machine-readable code 12 and printed on the document along with text 16 or graphics 18. The document may be an advertisement in the form of a magazine insert or page, a brochure, a label for an envelope, a memorandum, and the like.

Parameters to be included within the machine-readable code depend upon the application desired by the vendor. Figure 2 illustrates fields 1-6 of the symbol data string 20, which may comprise a file location pointer 21, a launch command 22, a user demographics field 23, a source identifier 24, an encryption key 25, and/or a code type field 26. For example, if the vendor wants the end-user to be able to access the vendor's Web site automatically upon scanning the symbol 12, then the parameters included in the machine-readable symbol may include the launch command 22 to launch an Internet browser application, such as NETSCAPE, and a Uniform Resource Location (URL) code into the file location pointer 21, such as <http://www.xyzcorp.com>. This information is encoded in accordance with the particular type of machine code being used. For example, one type of code which may be used by the present invention is a PDF417 symbol, which is described in detail in U.S. Patent No. 5,304,786, which is incorporated by reference herein. The PDF417 symbol, known as a two-dimensional bar code symbol, has enough storage information to encode the browser launch command as well as the full URL.

A printer 30 then utilizes the encoded data and desired text and graphics to print an intelligent document 10 as shown in the Figures. The symbol data string 20 may also be obfuscated for security purposes, which will be described in detail below.

The intelligent document 10 is disseminated to the end user in accordance with the methods desired by the vendor. For example, if the intelligent document 10 is a magazine advertisement, then the user will obtain the magazine by conventional means such as purchase at a retail outlet, the mail, etc.

The user, after reading the text and graphics in the document, can access the Web site of the vendor by utilizing a scanner 34 in conjunction with his client computer 32, programmed with appropriate software in accordance with the invention. That is, the user will optically scan the code 12 with an optical scanner. An optical scanner sufficient to scan bar code symbols and the like is disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 5,448,050, which is incorporated herein by reference. The device disclosed in the '050 patent is housed within a mouse type device, thus also including circuitry useful in point-and-click applications popular in personal computer platforms today.

After the two-dimensional bar code data is scanned by the scanner 34, a decoder 36 is used to decode the raw data into usable commands and data. The decoder is typically a software program executed by the microprocessor of the

computer, and provides thereby to an Internet browser 40 the URL which had been encoded by the vendor into the symbol 12. The browser 40 application is then loaded (if not already running on the computer 32) by the launch command, and the
5 URL is used to access the Web site of the vendor accordingly at the target server computer 46 via the Internet 44. As a result, the user may automatically access the vendor's Web site to obtain a computer file therein without having to enter the URL by a keyboard, thus eliminating all chances of
10 error due to manual data input. The requested file is obtained from file storage and generation means 50, and sent to the client computer via the Internet for display to the user on the browser 40.

15 The above scenario is useful when a vendor prints and distributes such intelligent documents on a mass scale. That is, the symbol 12 distributed is the same for each user. In an alternative embodiment, specific demographic information is included with the code to provide for
20 personalized operation as follows. This scenario is useful when the vendor makes individual printings keyed to individual users, such as when mailing labels are printed for inclusion on an envelope surrounding a magazine or the like.

25 In this case, the vendor may include in the user demographics field 23 personal data such as the user's name, location, phone number, and other appropriate demographic information. When the user scans the document and accesses
30 the Web site, the personal data is uploaded to the target

server, thus providing the vendor with useful demographic data as to which user's have actually utilized the intelligent document scanning service.

5 The code may also include security information useful in completing secure transfers across the Internet. For example, an encryption key 25 appropriate in a public or private key system may be embedded within the symbol 12. An appropriate software routine in the user's computer utilizes
10 the key after decoding it in order to encrypt certain data being sent across the Internet. For example, the encryption of credit card information is desired in order to thwart would-be intruders from misappropriating the information. The system of the present invention could be used to allow
15 the user to order an item advertised in the brochure by taking the credit card number, already resident in the user's computer memory, and encrypting it with the key decoded from the code. When the user desires to purchase the item, he scans the associated code, and the credit card
20 number is encrypted and transmitted as the Web site is accessed. The target server computer can match the source identifier string 24 sent with the transmission with the appropriate decryption key stored in a lookup table at the target server or on an external computer, and decrypt the
25 credit card number accordingly.

 The system 10 of the present invention has additional embodiments which allow quick and easy retrieval of a data file on an intranet or Local Area Network (LAN). Thus, a
30 department of a company may distribute fliers regarding

certain events, new products, etc., and encode appropriate document access information in accordance with the teachings of the invention. The user may obtain further information by

- 5 scanning the code on the document, which then causes his computer to access his network, file server, etc.

This embodiment is also useful in a small office environment, where a user prints out documents such as
10 letters or memos that may need to be revised at a later date. It is common practice to manually type in the drive location of the document in the lower corner of the document to allow the user to easily access the document at a later date, without searching through massive amounts of files.
15 Thus, a user may type in the text
"c:\user\files\smith\clients\letters\xyzcorp\jonesltr\dec12"
to indicate its location on his drive. When he desires to edit or otherwise access the document, he would, in the prior art, have to type in the entire location after
20 launching the proper application (e.g. word processor). In accordance with the teachings of the present invention, a machine readable code may be encoded with this information as the file location pointer (as well as a command to launch the application) and printed on the document. When the user
25 later desires to edit the document, he scans the code. The code is decoded, the application is launched, and the file is fetched from the location specified in the code.

The invention will now be described in further detail.

30

Figure 2 is an illustration of the obfuscation function of the present invention. Prior to being encoded, the symbol data string may optionally be obfuscated in order to improve the security aspects of the system. The symbol data string is input into a checksum computing means 62, which then computes the checksum of the symbol data string in accordance with teachings well known in the prior art. The computed checksum is then used as a key in an encryption scheme 66 which may be one of several well known encryption methodologies known in the prior art. The key 64 is assembled in the clear (i.e., unencrypted) along with the encrypted symbol data string into by the encoding function 29. After this encrypted data string and cleared checksum data is encoded, it is rendered by the printer 30 in accordance with methods well known in the art and the intelligent document is thereby generated.

After the intelligent document 10 is distributed to the user, the bar code symbol 12 is scanned by bar code scanner 34 and processed as follows. The scanned symbol data is decoded by means well known in the art in accordance with the particular symbology implemented to encode the symbol 12. Once the symbol data has been decoded, it is deobfuscated (if the original symbol data had been obfuscated as described above) by deobfuscation function 37 which is illustrated in detail in Figure 4. First, the clear checksum 64 is utilized as a key to decryption function 97 to decrypt the encrypted string 67. The decryption function 97 which was preloaded onto the client computer as part of an initialization process with the

system is a corollary to the encryption function 66. By passing the checksum 64 in the clear and utilizing it as the key, it enables the client computer and document generation computing means to be synchronous with respect to the encryption methodology. After the decryption function 97 produces the clear data string comprising the original file location pointer 21, launch command 22, user demographics 23, source ID 24, key 25 and code type 26, then the checksum computing means 99 operates to compute a checksum of those fields. That computed checksum is then compared by comparison block 101 with the received clear checksum 64 that was decoded by the decoding process 36. If the comparison process 101 indicates that the computed checksum equals the received clear checksum, then go/no go signal 103 indicates that the data transmission and decryption process was successful. If, however, the checksums are not favorably compared, then the go/no go signal 103 will indicate an unsuccessful transmission and decryption process. If this is unsuccessful, then further processing is aborted.

Once the symbol data is deobfuscated, it is then parsed by parsing block 39 in order to utilize the constituent fields as follows. The file location pointer 21 and source identifier string 24 are assembled into a register that will comprise the file transfer request. The file transfer request register is also loaded with a client version 72 taken from local memory 70 on the client computer. The user demographic string 23 is optionally fed into an encryption block 80 which is then used with encryption key 25 to

encrypt that data and put the results as encrypted user information 82 into the file transfer request string 90. Optionally, the encryption function 80 may utilize certain local user data 74 that had been stored on the memory 70 of the client computer. This local user data may comprise sensitive information, such as the user's credit card number. Advantageously by encrypting this information the user will have a higher level of confidence that this sensitive information can be transmitted over the Internet for applications such as electronic commerce. Thus, the file transfer request register 90 will comprise the file location pointer 21, the client version 72, certain encrypted user information 82 and the source identifier 22.

The code type string 26 is compared by block 78 to the internally stored code type 76. If the comparison is unsuccessful, then further processing is aborted. This process is useful to enable certain versions of the client software to be distributed such as on a demonstration or trial basis, and this trial software will only work with certain documents generated by corresponding document generation software modules. Thus, a user having a trial version will not be able to fully utilize the system until it purchases by license or otherwise the production version. Utilization of this type of code type matching also enables the system vendor to control expired licenses, etc.

Once the file transfer request has been successfully assembled, it is then sent to the appropriate interface in order to obtain the requested file. In the preferred

embodiment, the file transfer request will take the form of a uniform resource locator (URL) which will be sent to the Internet browser software 40 that is resident and on the client computer. Optionally, if the file transfer request string indicates that the file is located on a Local Area Network such as LAN 98, then the file transfer request will be transmitted through the LAN interface 96 of the client computer in order to obtain the correct file. Further optionally as described above, the file transfer request may seek to obtain a file stored in local memory, such as on the user's hard drive 94.

Referring to Figure 5, the operation of the target server computer will now be described in detail. When the file transfer request 90 indicates that the file to be retrieved is located on an Internet file server, then the file location pointer 21 will comprise a URL, which comprises an IP address (Internet Protocol), as well as a file identifier. The IP address, as is well known in the art, is the address of the target server computer on the Internet. The Web server program 112 that is running on the target server computer 46 receives the URL over the Internet 44 and strips out certain parameters contained therein. The source identifier 24 is used to access a look up table 110 which comprises a plurality of source identifier strings and their associated decryption keys. This decryption key that is obtained from the key table 110 is then used by decryption block 114 to decrypt the encrypted user information received in the file transfer request. Decryption function 114 is corollary to the encryption

function 80 performed at the client computer. Thus, the secure information transferred with the file transfer request is decrypted and user information file 122 may be stored in user log 52, along with the date and time stamp 120 to indicate when the particular request was received. This information is quite valuable to the vendor, since it enables it to determine the name and other useful information relating to users who have accessed its Web site. This information may also be utilized by file generation and storage means 50 to dynamically determine the file or files to be sent back to the client computer. For example, if the demographics data indicates that the user would prefer the file returned back in a language other than English, that file can be accessed or generated appropriately. Thus, in addition to retrieving a static page stored in the target server computer, the system of the present invention allows dynamic generation and return of computer files in accordance with user's preferences indicated in the transfer request. In addition, as described herein, if the user has allowed his credit card number to be encrypted and sent with the file transfer request, then the target server computer can decrypt the credit card number and utilize it to perform a secure on-line transaction.

In the alternative to having a file resident on the target server computer, it may be required for the target server computer to access an auxilliary file server 118 to get the external file and return it back to the client computer. The auxilliary file server 118 may be

accessed directly, through a dial up modem connection, or through the Internet. In addition, an external key server 116 is accessible by the target server computer if it is desired by the system designer to keep the key table 110 remote from the target server computer, rather than local therein. By keeping a key table 110 at a central server location, the system provider can keep track of server requests to decrypt user information and charge a fee accordingly. Thus, a vendor utilizing this system may have the option of paying a "per click" fee to determine the user demographics of each user that accesses his server or may just provide files back to the user without obtaining that knowledge on a less costly basis.

When the file is returned back to the client computer through the Internet 44, it may be displayed in a manner well known in the art on the Internet browser 40. Thus, the system of the present invention has provided an easy and error proof way for a user to obtain a computer file from an Internet server computer by simply scanning a code provided on an intelligent document and having the client automatically process the code, request the file wherein the file is then returned by the target server computer and displayed to the user.

Figures 6 through 10 illustrate the flowcharts of the methodologies employed by the present invention. Figure 6 is an overall flowchart wherein step 202 illustrates the data string comprising the file location pointer, launch command, user demographics, source identifier, key and code

type. At block 204, the data string is utilized to generate an intelligent document 10 which is also distributed to the end users. At step 208, the bar code symbol is scanned, and at step 210 the data is decoded and processed and the file request is assembled. At step 212 the file request is transmitted over the Internet and at step 214 the target server fetches and/or generates the computer file requested. Finally, at step 216 the file is transmitted to the client computer and displayed on the browser to the user.

Figure 7 is a more detailed flowchart of the document generation procedure. The data string at 202 is used to compute a checksum at step 218. At step 220, the checksum is used to encrypt the data string and at step 222 the checksum and encrypted data string are assembled. At step 224 the bar code symbol is encoded and at step 226 the bar code symbol is printed with optional text and graphics onto the intelligent document 10.

Figures 8 and 9 illustrate the detailed operation of the client computer. At step 208 in Figure 8, the bar code symbol is scanned. At step 218 the input data string is parsed in order to derive the checksum and it is then decrypted with the checksum as the key. The decrypted string is used to computer a checksum and the received checksum is compared with the computed checksum. If the checksums are not equal, an invalid condition is declared and the process exits at step 230. If data is indicated valid at step 232, then the stored code type is fetched from the client's memory at step 234. A comparison of the code

type from the client memory with the received code type is compared at step 230. If an invalid data condition is indicated in this test, then the process exits at step 230 and if the code types match, then the process continues with an unpacking of the decrypted string at step 238.

Referring now to Figure 9, the step 240 will encrypt the user data file from the client memory and optionally the user demographics received from the bar code to generate an encrypted user file. At step 242, the encrypted user file is assembled into the file transfer request 248. At step 244, the file location pointer comprising the IP address and file ID and the source ID are also assembled into the file transfer request and at step 246, the client version is fetched from local memory and assembled into the file transfer request. At step 250, the browser is provided with the file transfer request and is optionally started by the launch command in the received string. At step 252, the file transfer request is transmitted to the target server, preferably in the preferred embodiment over the Internet in order to obtain the requested file.

Figure 10 illustrates the details of the methodologies employed by the target server computer. At step 254, the target server computer receives the file transfer request, and at step 256 the Web server program running on the target server computer uses the received source identifier to fetch the associated decryption key which may be internal or externally located. At step 258, the user file is decrypted and the user data is stored in a log. If the static page

has been requested by the user, then the file location is looked up as a function of the file identifier. At step 264, the file is fetched from that location at step 268 and returned to the client computer via the Internet at step 270. If the static page was not requested at block 262, then a dynamic page is generated at step 266 which typically will be a function of the file identifier and/or the user data that had been received and decrypted. Again, the file is then returned to the client computer by the Internet and displayed on the user's browser at step 272.

CLAIMS

1. A method for a client computer to retrieve a computer file comprising the steps of:

- 5 a) encoding a symbol data string comprising a file location pointer into a machine readable symbol;
- b) rendering said machine readable symbol within a data carrier;
- c) transposing an input data string from said machine
10 readable symbol with a computer input device coupled to said client computer;
- d) parsing said input data string to determine said file location pointer; and
- e) utilizing said file location pointer to request
15 the computer file designated thereby.

2. The method of claim 1 wherein said utilization step comprises the steps of:

- 20 passing said file location pointer to an application program on said client computer suitable for processing the corresponding computer file; and
- the application program retrieving the computer file from the specified file location.
- 25

3. The method of claim 1 wherein said utilization step comprises the steps of:

- 30 retrieving a copy of the computer file from the specified file location; and

invoking an application program on said client computer suitable for processing the corresponding computer file.

- 5 4. The method of claim 1 wherein said file location pointer specifies the location of a computer file stored in a local memory resident in said client computer, and wherein said computer file is obtained from said local memory.
- 10 5. The method of claim 1 wherein said utilization step further comprises the steps of:
- f) assembling a computer file transfer request word comprising said file location pointer, and
- g) transmitting said computer file transfer request word to a target server computer via a computer
- 15 network system.
6. The method of claim 5 wherein said computer network system is an Internet, and wherein said computer file
- 20 transfer request word is directed towards a target server computer in communication with the Internet.
7. The method of claim 6 wherein said file location pointer comprises a uniform resource locator (URL) for
- 25 specifying a file on the target server computer in communication with the Internet.
8. The method of claim 5 wherein said computer network system is a local area network, and wherein said computer
- 30 file transfer request word is directed towards a target

server computer in communication with said local area network.

9. The method of claim 5 further comprising the steps of

- 5 h) said target server computer receiving said
 computer file transfer request word and
 i) said target server computer transmitting a
 computer file to said client computer in response
 thereto.

10

10. The method of claim 9 wherein said file location pointer comprises a network address associated with said target server computer and a file identifier correlated to the computer file requested by said client computer.

15

11. The method of claim 9 wherein said machine readable symbol also has encoded therein a source identifier data string, said source identifier data string comprising data correlated to an expected user of said data carrier, and wherein said source identifier data string is
20 transposed by said computer input device.

20

12. The method of claim 11 wherein said source transposed source identifier data string is assembled within said
25 computer file transfer request word and transmitted to said target server computer.

25

13. The method of claim 12 wherein said target server computer stores said source identifier data string received

from said client computer in said computer file transfer request word.

14. The method of claim 12 wherein

5 said machine readable symbol also has encoded therein an encryption key associated with said source identifier data string,

 said encryption key is transposed by said computer input device,

10 said transposed encryption key is used by said client computer to encrypt information specific to a user associated with said client computer, and

 said encrypted user information is assembled within said computer file transfer request word and transmitted to
15 said target server computer.

15. The method of claim 14 wherein said information specific to a user is obtained, prior to encryption thereof, from a user information data file stored on said client
20 computer.

16. The method of claim 14 wherein

 said machine readable symbol also has encoded therein user demographics data,

25 said user demographics data correlated to a targeted user of said data carrier,

 said user demographics data is transposed by said computer input device, and wherein

said information specific to a user is obtained, prior to encryption thereof, from said transposed user demographics data.

5 17. The method of claim 14 wherein

said target server computer utilizes said source identifier data string to access a lookup table to determine a decryption key associated with said encryption key, and

10 said target server decrypts said encrypted user information received from said client computer.

18. The method of claim 17 wherein said lookup table is stored locally on said target server computer.

15 19. The method of claim 17 wherein said lookup table is stored remotely on a secondary server computer.

20 20. The method of claim 17 wherein said user information comprises a credit card number associated with said user of said client computer, and wherein on online electronic commercial transaction is accomplished by utilizing said credit card number.

25 21. The method of claim 9 wherein said machine readable symbol also has encoded therein user demographics data, said user demographics data correlated to a targeted user of said data carrier, and wherein said user demographics data is transposed by said computer input device.

22. The method of claim 21 wherein said user demographics data is included in said file transfer request word transmitted to said target computer, and wherein said user demographics data is stored in said target server computer.

5

23. The method of claim 22 wherein said computer file transmitted by said target server computer to said client computer is at least partially determined by at least part of said user demographics data.

10

24. The method of claim 1 wherein said machine readable symbol also has encoded therein an executable command to launch a software utility resident on said client computer, and wherein said software utility is automatically launched after said machine readable symbol is transposed.

15

25. The method of claim 24 wherein said software utility is an Internet browser program.

20

26. The method of claim 24 wherein said software utility is a word processing program.

25

27. The method of claim 26 wherein said word processing program is caused to execute a print command of a computer file.

28. The method of claim 1 wherein
said data carrier is a document,
said machine readable symbol is a bar code symbol,

and said computer input device is a bar code scanning device.

5 29. The method of claim 28 wherein said bar code symbol is a two-dimensional bar code symbol encoded in the PDF417 symbology.

10 30. The method of claim 1 further comprising the step of obfuscating said symbol data string prior to encoding into said machine readable symbol.

15 31. The method of claim 30 further comprising the step of de-obfuscating said input data string in accordance with a program stored in said client computer.

32. The method of claim 31 wherein said symbol data string obfuscating step comprises the steps of:

20 computing a checksum of said symbol data string;
 encrypting said symbol data string by utilizing said checksum as an encryption key;
 assembling said checksum with said encrypted symbol data string prior to encoding into said machine readable symbol.

25 33. The method of claim 32 wherein said de-obfuscating step comprises the steps of:

30 parsing said input data string to determine said checksum;
 decrypting said encrypted symbol data string with said checksum as a decryption key;

computing a checksum of said decrypted symbol data string;
comparing said computed checksum with said checksum from said input data string;
5 indicating a valid data condition when said comparison step is successful; and
indicating an invalid data condition when said comparison step is unsuccessful.

- 10 34. A computer system comprising:
a) a client computer and
b) a computer input device coupled to said client computer, adapted to read a machine readable symbol from a data carrier and transmit to said client
15 computer an input data string;
wherein said client computer comprises
processing means for transposing said input data string to a plurality of constituent fields, said fields comprising at least a file location pointer;
20 means for utilizing said file location pointer to request the computer file designated thereby.
35. The computer system of claim 35 wherein said file location pointer utilization means comprises
25 means for passing said file location pointer to an application program on said client computer suitable for processing the corresponding computer file; and
means for the application program to retrieve the computer file from the specified file location.
- 30

36. The computer system of claim 35 wherein said file location pointer utilization means comprises

means for retrieving a copy of the computer file from the specified file location; and

5 means for invoking an application program on said client computer suitable for processing the corresponding computer file.

37. The computer system of claim 35 wherein said file location pointer utilization means comprises means for obtaining, as a function of said file location pointer, a computer file from local memory resident in said client computer file is obtained from said local memory.

15 38. The computer system of claim 35 wherein said client computer is interconnected to a computer network comprising a target server computer associated therewith, and wherein said file location pointer utilization means comprises:

means for assembling a computer file transfer request word comprising said file location pointer, and
20 means for transmitting said computer file transfer request word to said target server computer via said network.

25 39. The computer system of claim 38 wherein said computer network is an Internet, and wherein said computer file transfer request word is directed towards a target server computer in communication with the Internet.

40. The computer system of claim 39 wherein said file location pointer comprises a uniform resource locator (URL) for specifying a file on the target server computer in communication with the Internet.

5

41. The computer system of claim 38 wherein said computer network is a local area network, and wherein said computer file transfer request word is directed towards a target server computer in communication with said local area network.

10

42. The computer system of claim 38 wherein said target server computer comprises:

means for receiving said computer file transfer request word; and

15

means for transmitting a computer file to said client computer in response to said computer file transfer request word.

20

43. The system of claim 42 wherein said file location pointer comprises a network address associated with said target server computer and a file identifier correlated to the computer file requested by said client computer.

25

44. The computer system of claim 42 wherein said input data string fields also comprise a source identifier data string, said source identifier data string comprising data correlated to an expected user of said data carrier.

45. The system of claim 44 wherein said assembling means also assembles said source identifier data string within said computer file transfer request word.

5 46. The computer system of claim 45 wherein said target server computer further comprises means for storing said source identifier data string received from said client computer in said computer file transfer request word.

10 47. The computer system of claim 45 wherein
said input data string fields also comprise an
encryption key associated with said source identifier data
string,

and wherein said client computer further comprises
15 means for encrypting with said encryption key a user
information data file stored on said client computer, said
user information data file comprising information regarding
the user associated with said client computer, and

wherein said encrypted user information data file is
20 assembled within said computer file transfer request word
and transmitted to said target server computer.

48. The computer system of claim 47 wherein said client
computer comprises memory means for storing a user
25 information data file, and wherein said information specific
to a user is obtained, prior to encryption thereof, from
said user information data file.

49. The computer system of claim 47 wherein said input
30 data string fields also comprise user demographics data

correlated to a targeted user of said data carrier, and wherein said information specific to a user is obtained, prior to encryption thereof, from said user demographics data.

5

50. The computer system of claim 47 wherein said target server computer comprises:

means for accessing a lookup table, said lookup table for storing a decryption key associated with said source identifier data string, to obtain said decryption key associated with said source identifier data string, and

10

means for decrypting, utilizing said decryption key, said encrypted user information received from said client computer.

15

51. The computer system of claim 50 wherein said lookup table is stored locally on said target server computer.

52. The computer system of claim 50 wherein said lookup table is stored remotely on a secondary server computer.

20

53. The computer system of claim 50 wherein said user information comprises a credit card number associated with said user of said client computer, and wherein said client computer further comprises means for executing on online electronic commercial transaction by utilizing said credit card number.

25

54. The computer system of claim 42 wherein said input data string fields also comprise user demographics data correlated to a targeted user of said data carrier.

5 55. The computer system of claim 54 wherein said user demographics data is included in said file transfer request word transmitted to said target computer, and wherein said target server computer comprises means for storing said user demographics data.

10

56. The computer system of claim 55 wherein said target server computer comprises means for utilizing said user demographics data to at least partially determine the computer file transmitted by said target server computer to
15 said client computer.

57. The computer system of claim 34 wherein said input data string fields also comprise an executable command to launch a software utility resident on said client computer, and
20 wherein said software utility is automatically launched after said machine readable symbol is transposed.

58. The computer system of claim 57 wherein said software utility is an Internet browser program.

25

59. The computer system of claim 57 wherein said software utility is a word processing program.

60. The computer system of claim 59 wherein said word processing program is caused to execute a print command of a computer file.

5 61. The computer system of claim 34 wherein said computer input device is a bar code scanning device.

62. The computer system of claim 61 wherein bar code scanning device is suitable for scanning a two-dimensional
10 bar code symbol.

63. The computer system of claim 34 wherein said client computer comprises means for de-obfuscating said input data string in accordance with a program stored in said client
15 computer.

64. The computer system of claim 63 wherein said de-obfuscating means comprises:

20 means for parsing said input data string to determine a checksum;
means for decrypting the remainder of said input data string with said checksum as a decryption key;
means for computing a checksum of said decrypted string;
25 means for comparing said computed checksum with said checksum from said input data string;
means for indicating a valid data condition when said comparison step is successful; and
means for indicating an invalid data condition when
30 said comparison step is unsuccessful.

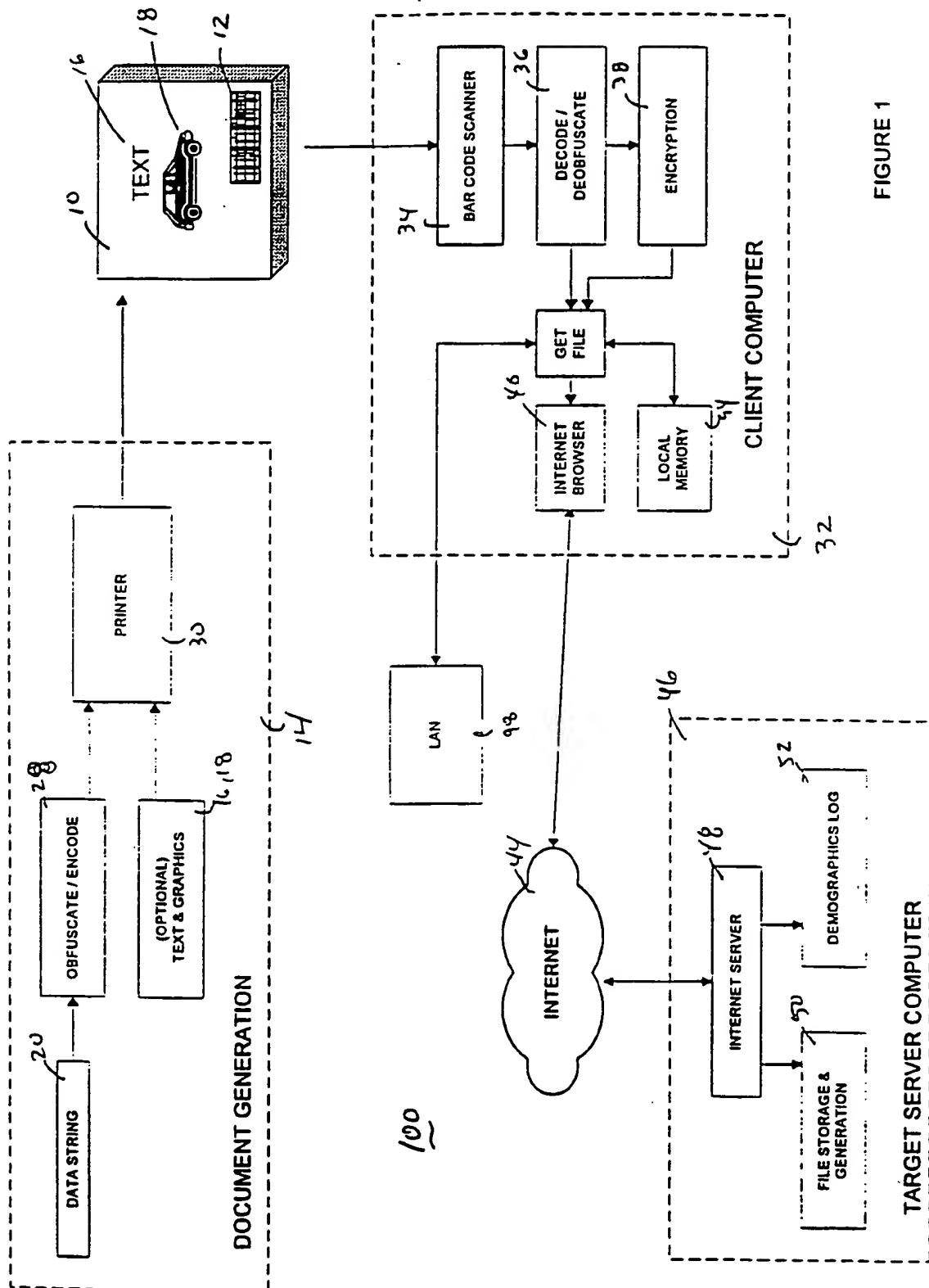


FIGURE 1

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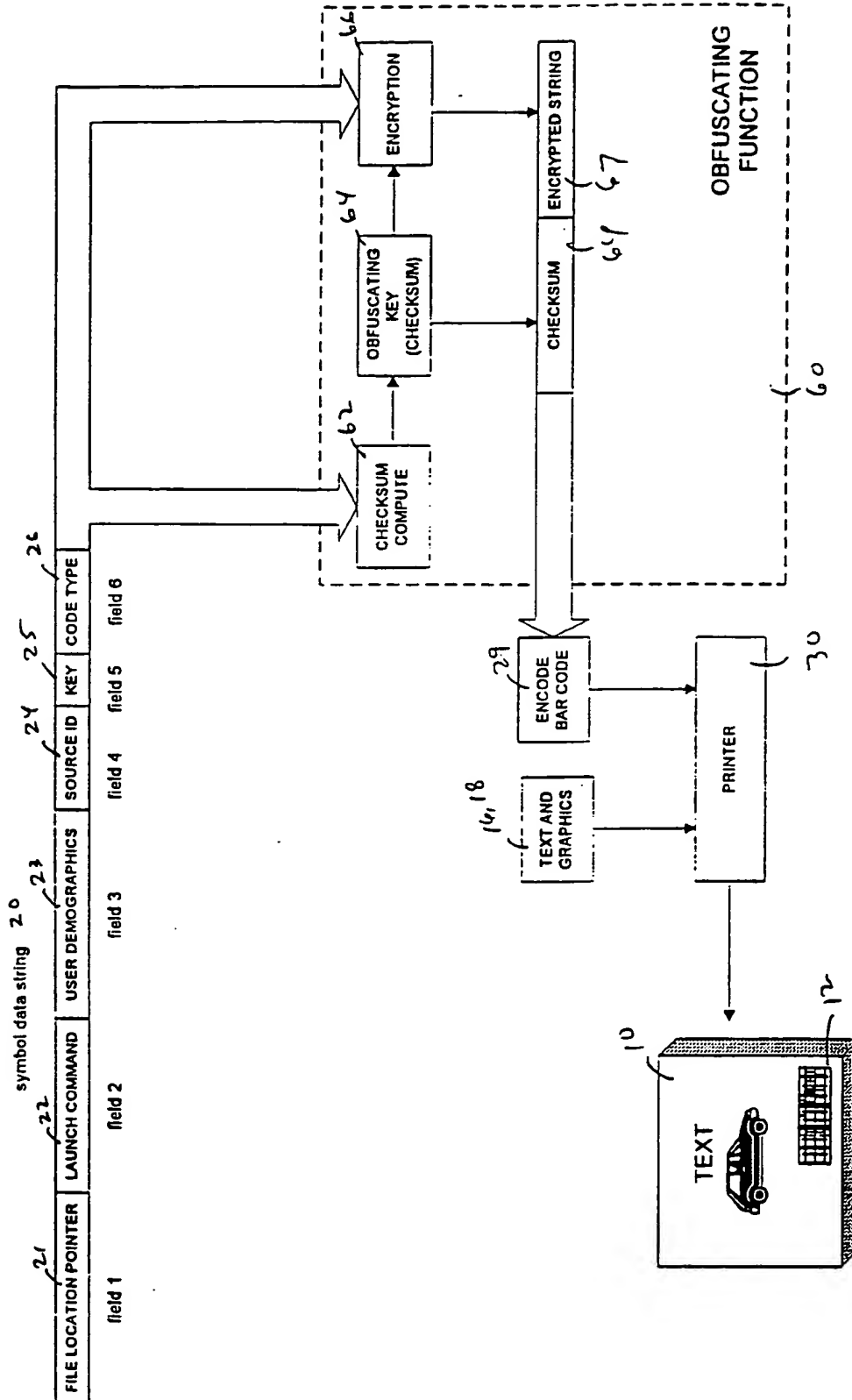


FIGURE 2

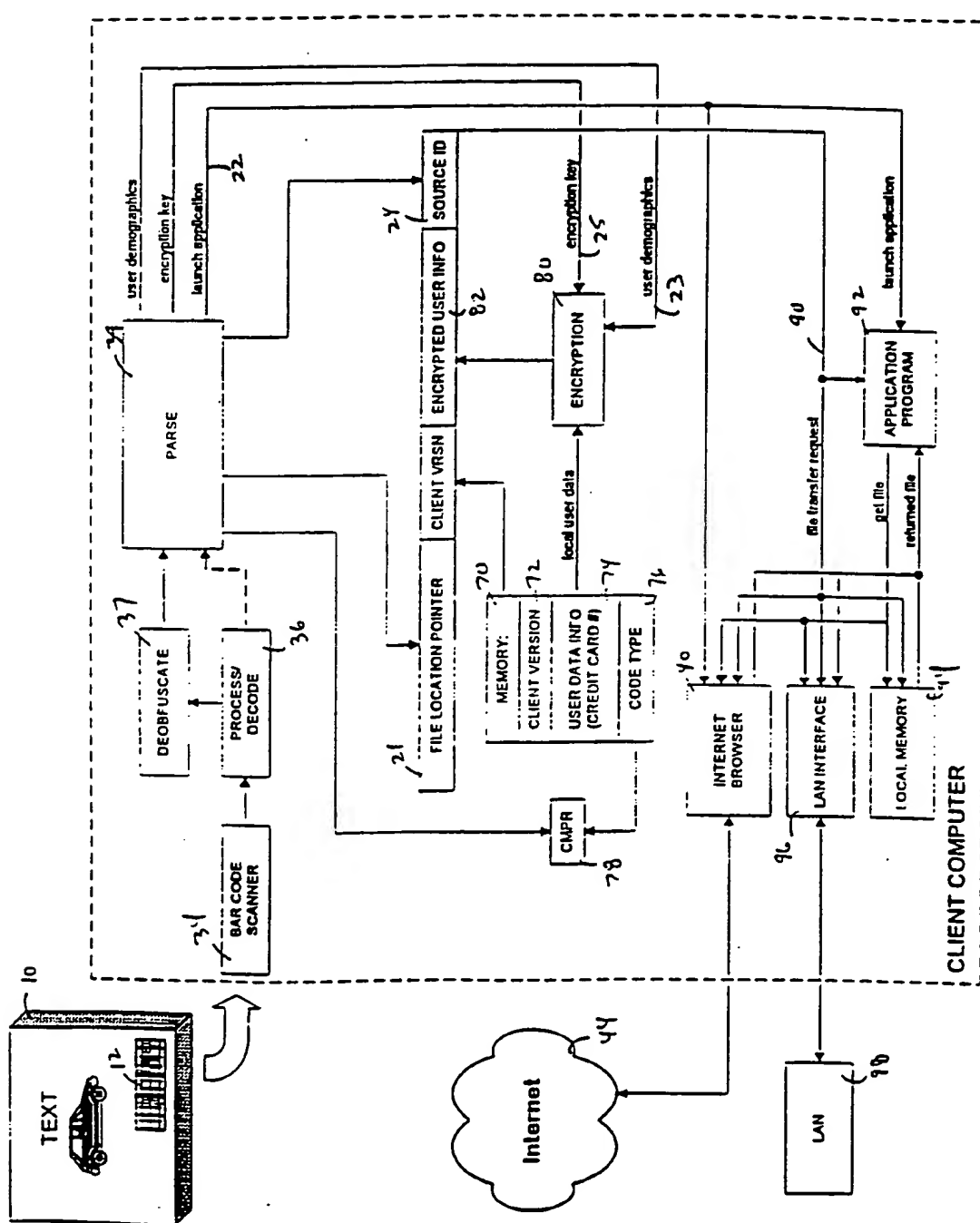


FIGURE 3

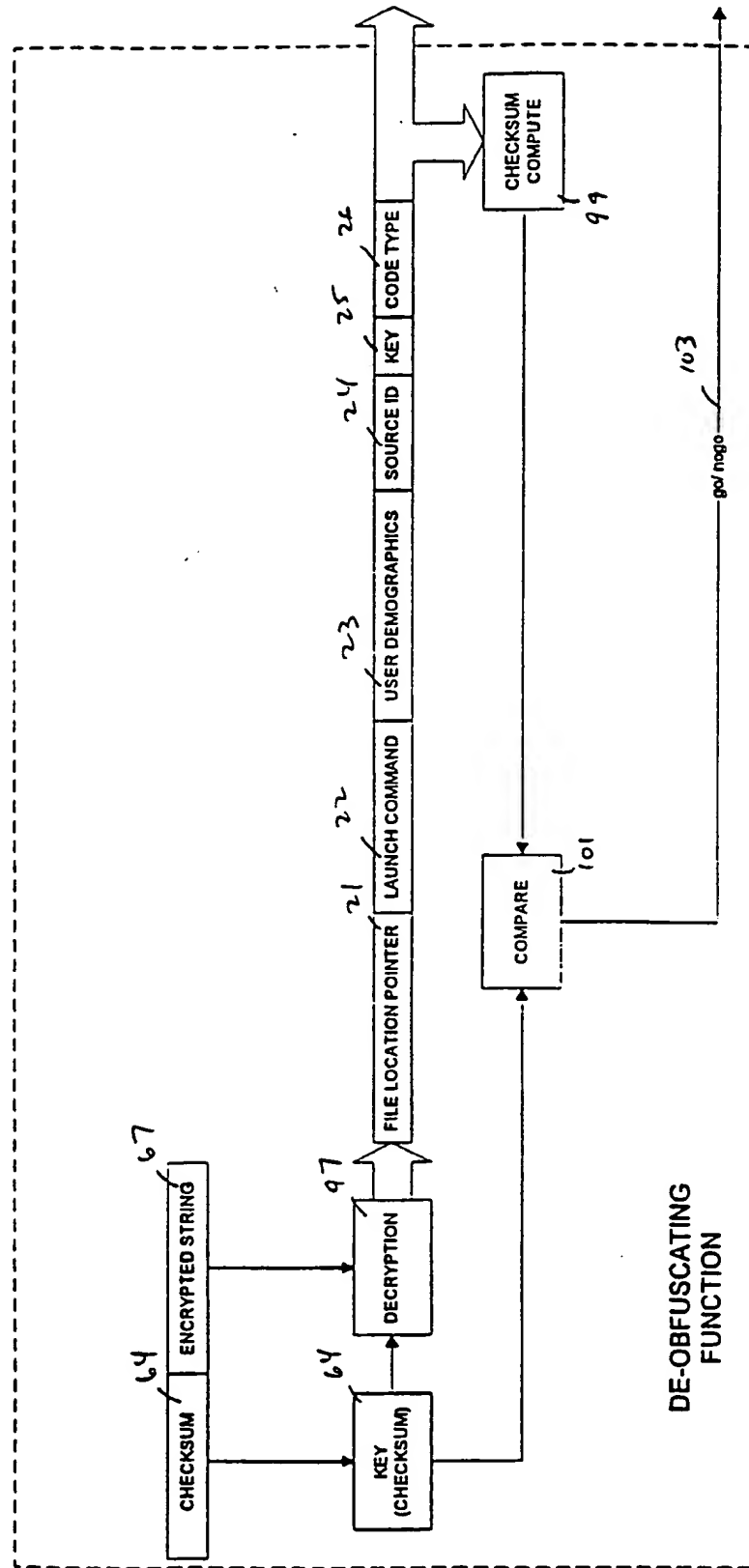


FIGURE 4

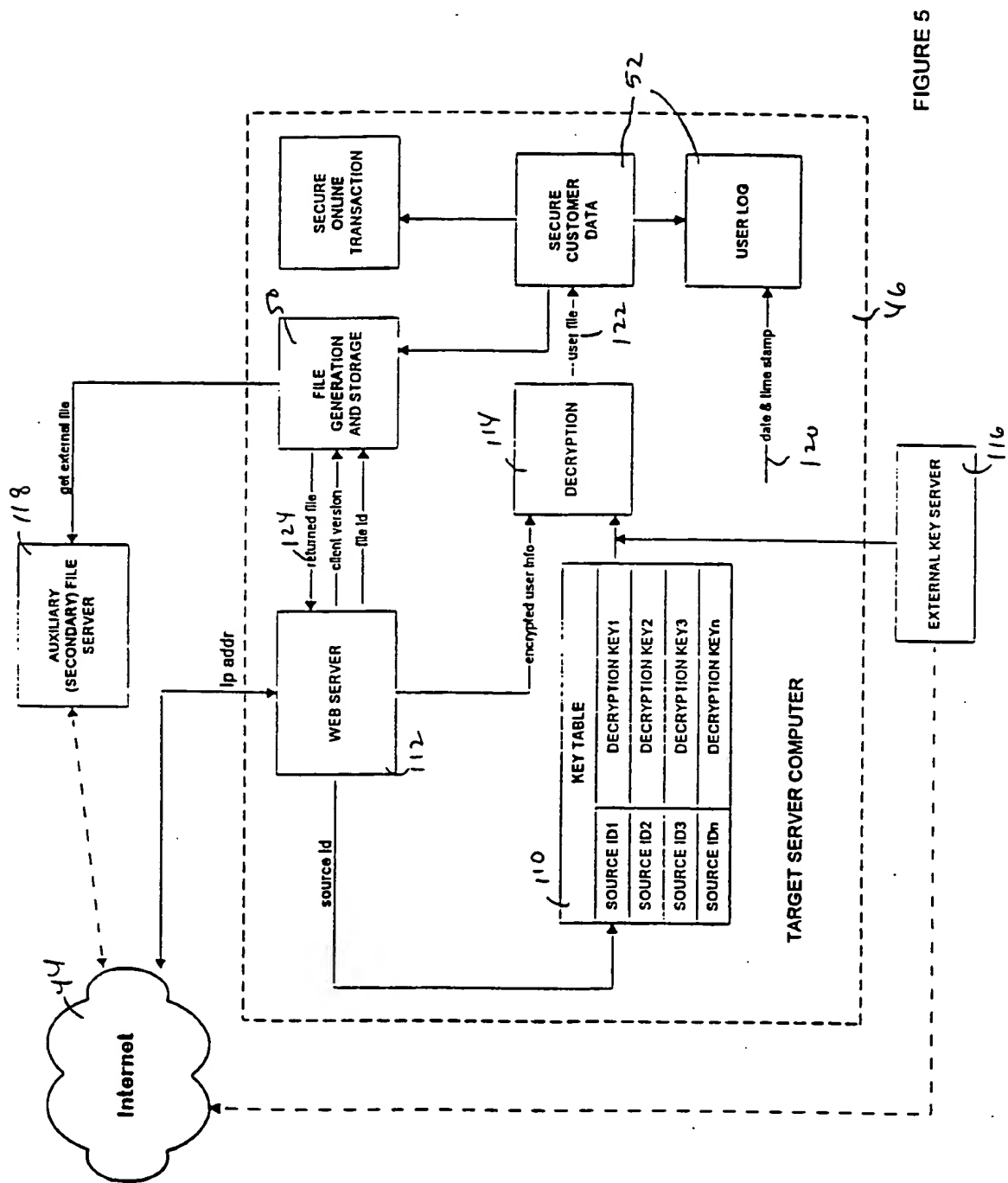


FIGURE 5

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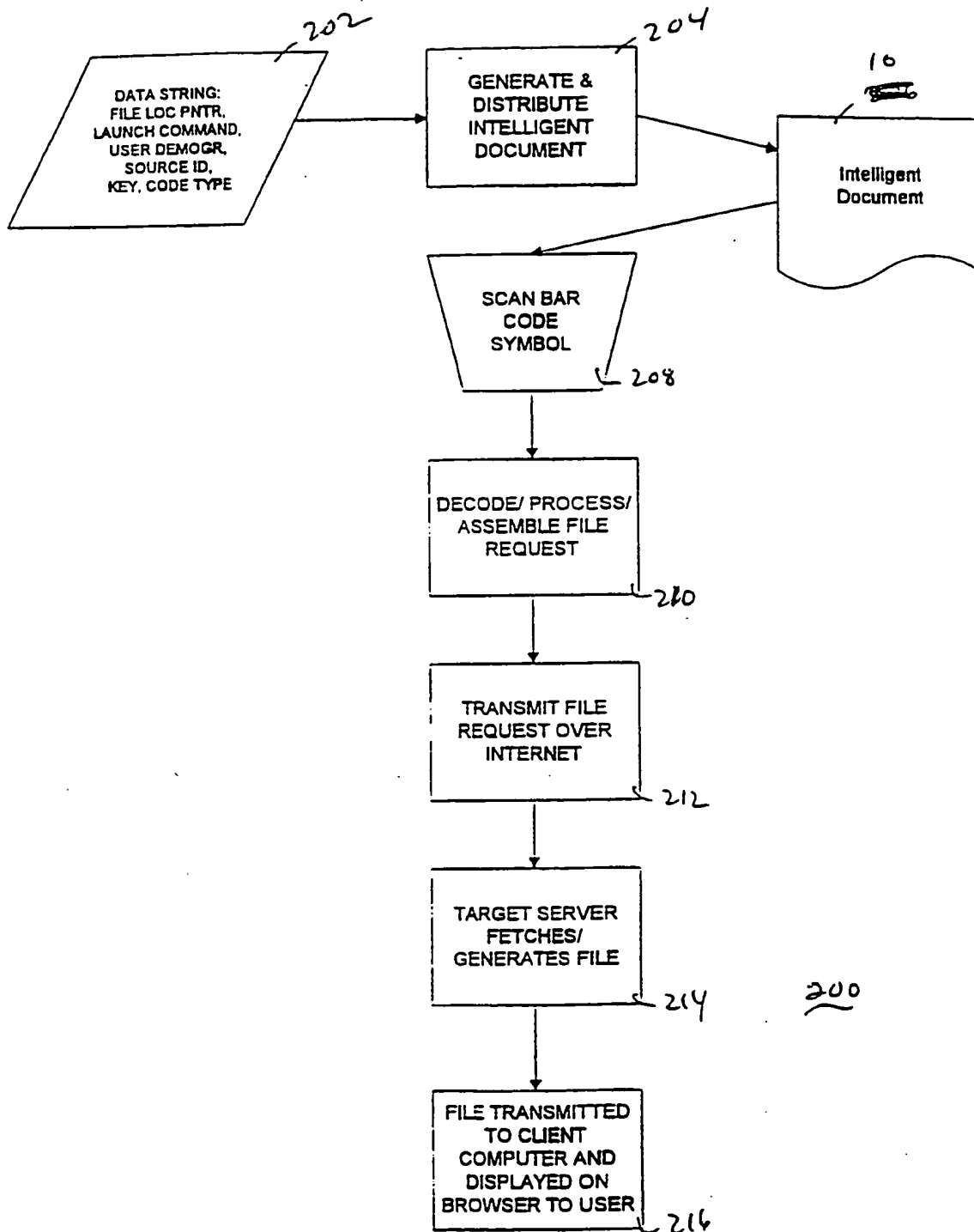


FIGURE 6

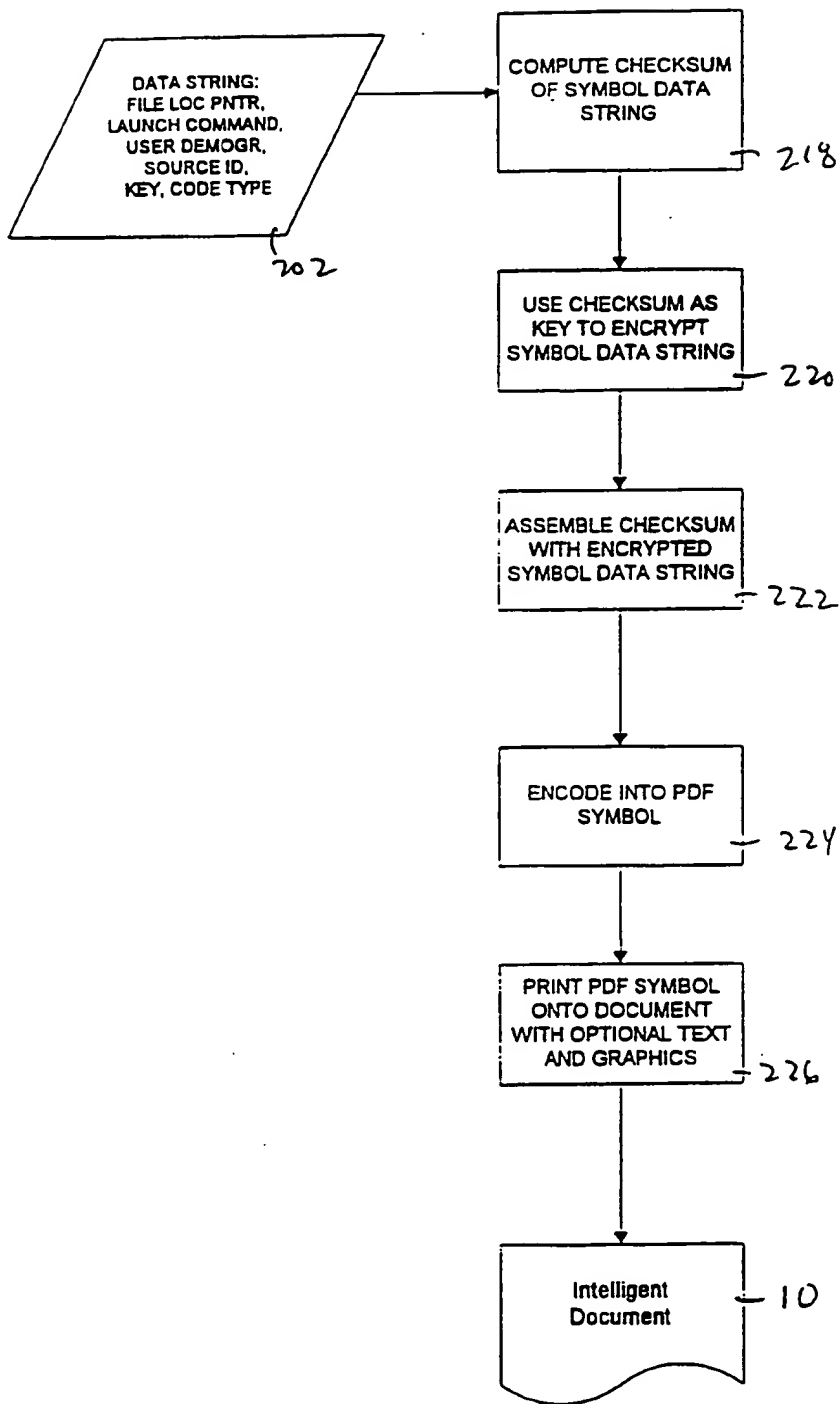


FIGURE 7

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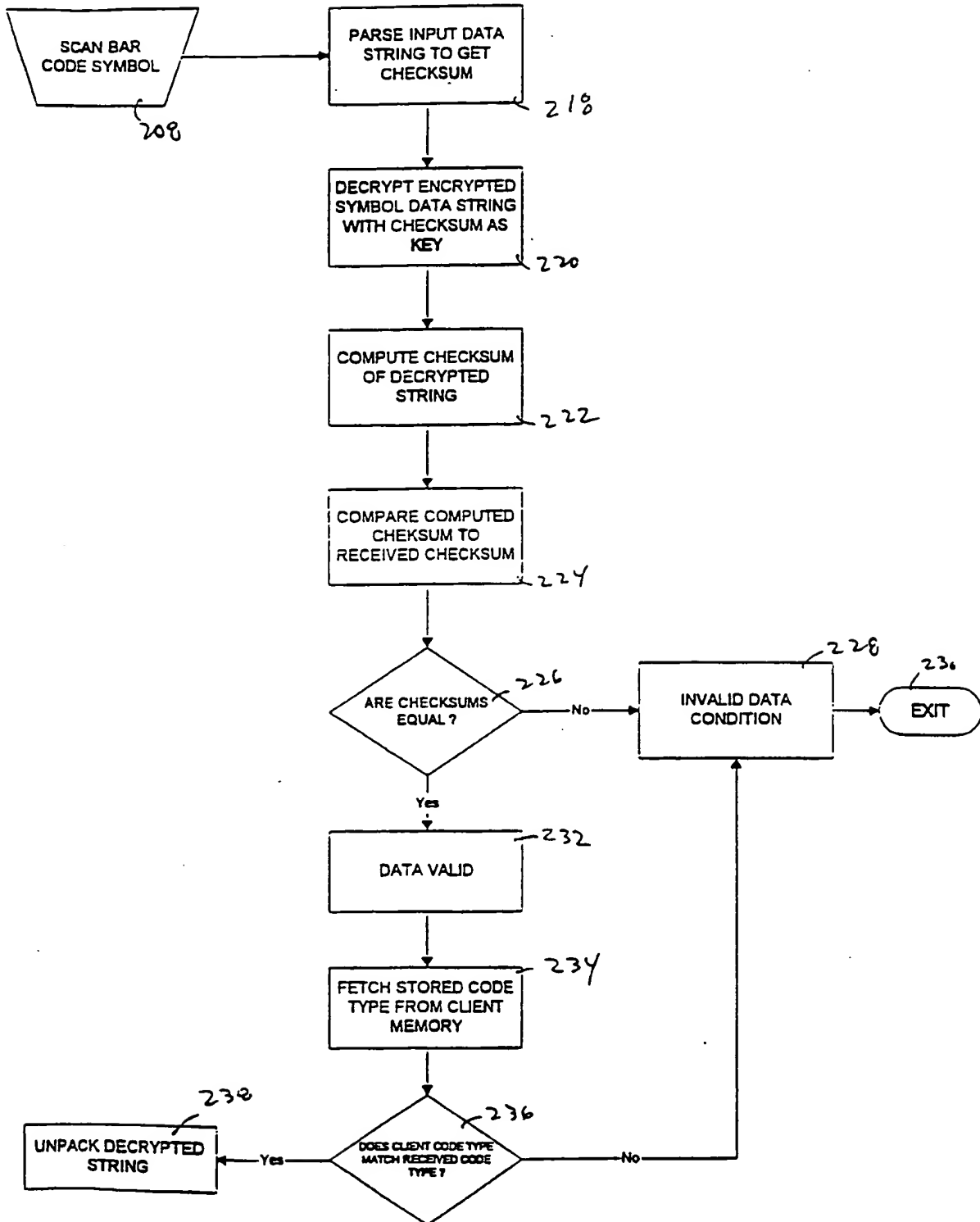


FIGURE 8

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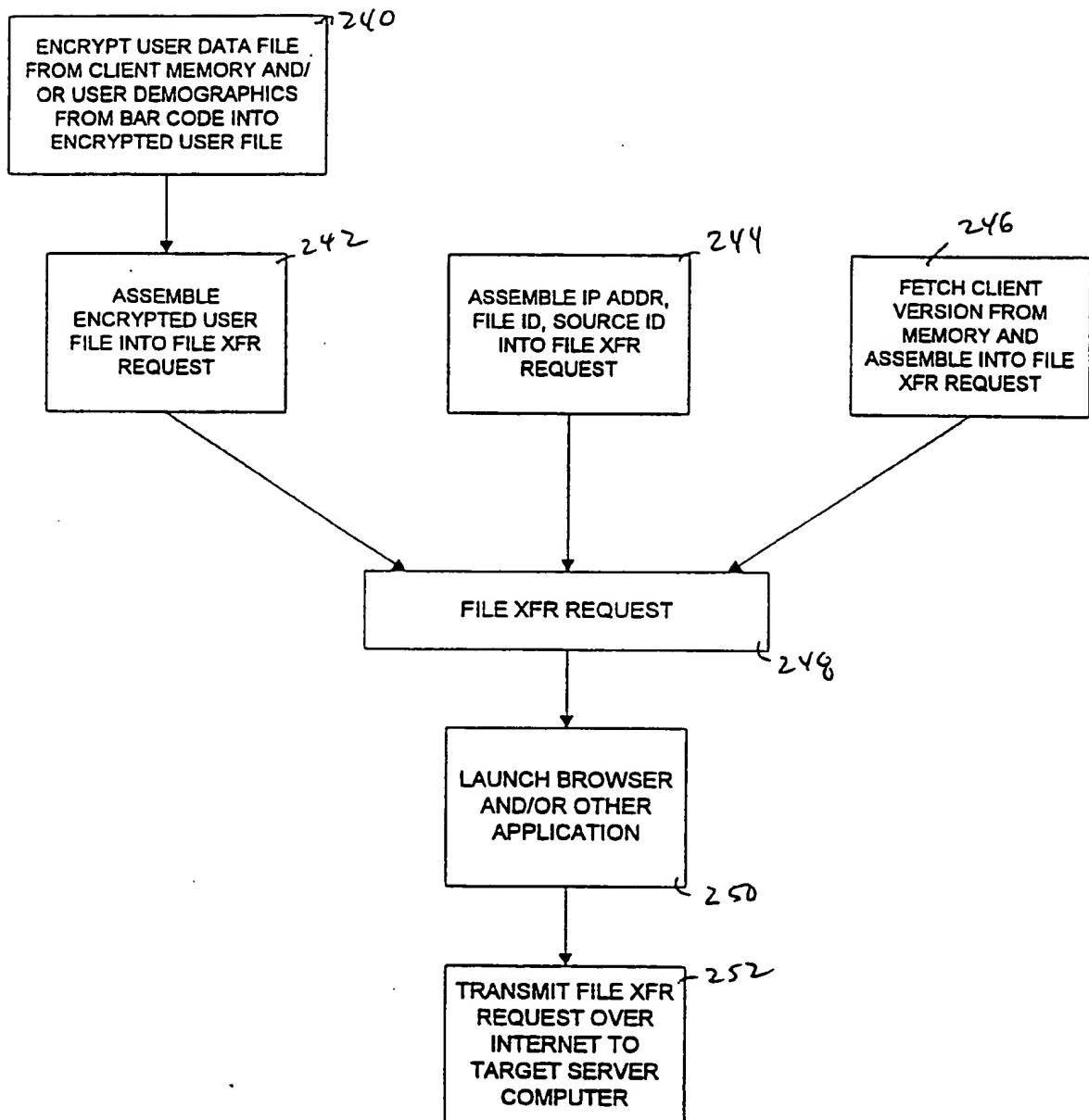


FIGURE 9

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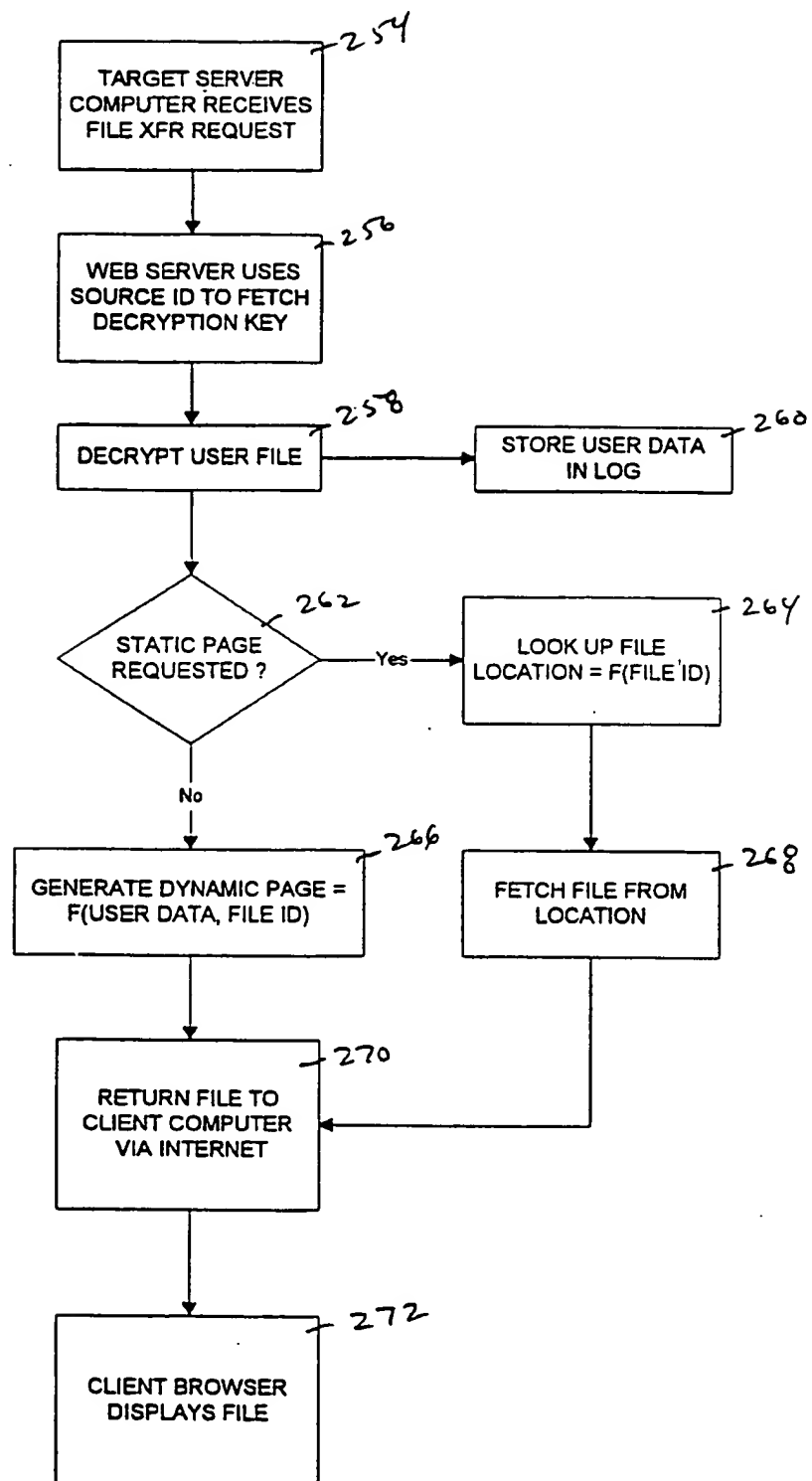


FIGURE 10

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

 International application No.
PCT/US97/20687

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER IPC(6) : G06F 3/00 US CL : 380/4; 364/282.1, 242, 94; 395/200.33, 200.57, 200.62 According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC		
B. FIELDS SEARCHED Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols) U.S. : 380/4; 364/282.1, 242, 94; 395/200.33, 200.57, 200.62 Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used) APS, Maya search terms: bar code, internet, document, retrieval		
C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X,P	US 5,640,193 A (WELLNER) 17 June 1997, col. 1, lines 36-42, col. 1, lines 49-51, col. 2, lines 4-5, col. 2, lines 24-41, col. 3, lines 1-5, col. 3, lines 35-37, col. 4, lines 29-40.	1-53
X — Y	US 5,331,547 A (LAZLO) 19 July 1994, col.2, lines 64-69, col. 3, lines 3-5, col. 3, line 37, col. 3, lines 45-47, col. 3, lines 58-59, col. 4, lines 4-13, col. 4, lines 21-23, col. 4, lines 32-35.	1-10, 18, 19, 23-31, 34-46, 48, 51-53, 57-62 11-17, 20-22, 32-33, 47, 49, 50, 54-56, 63, 64
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C. <input type="checkbox"/> See patent family annex.		
* Special categories of cited documents: *A* document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance *B* earlier document published on or after the international filing date *I* document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified) *O* document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means *P* document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed *T* later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention *X* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone *Y* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art *A* document member of the same patent family		
Date of the actual completion of the international search 05 FEBRUARY 1998		Date of mailing of the international search report 15 APR 1998
Name and mailing address of the ISA/US Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks Box PCT Washington, D.C. 20231 Facsimile No. (703) 305-3230		Authorized officer Thomas C. Lee <i>J. Scales</i> Telephone No. (703) 305-9700

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/US97/20687

C (Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	US 5,288,976 A (CITRON et al) 22 February 1994, col. 2, lines 60-64, col. 3, lines 24-25, col. 4, lines 47-49, col. 4, lines 65-69, col. 8, lines 10-15.	11-15, 20, 32-33, 47, 49, 50, 63, 64
Y	US 5,418,713 A (ALLEN) 23 May 1995, col. 14-15, Lines 63-41.	16, 17, 21, 22, 54, 55, 56

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